

**CONFIDENTIAL**

**SELECTIONS**

**FROM THE**

**VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS**

**PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAR,**

**NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,**

**OUDE, CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.**

**Received up to 29th July, 1880.**

**POLITICAL.**

*THE Anjuman-i-Panjab* of the 23rd July states that the eyes of India and England are at present turned towards Abdul Rahman.

Abdul Rahman Khan.

It is generally believed that, as soon as he arrives at Kabul, he will be placed on the throne, and the British troops will evacuate the Afghan capital. Some time ago he issued a circular to the sirdars of Afghanistan, stating that the British Government had offered him the Amirship of the whole country, including Kandahar and the Kurram valley, which had been occupied by the Government according to the treaty of Gandamak. It appears that he has confessed his mistake since, and expressed his readiness to agree to the terms which the Government may be pleased to impose upon him. His accession to the throne now appears to be certain. But we regret to state that we are still of opinion that he will not be able to ascend the throne without bloodshed. His arrival at Kabul will be a signal for the renewal of disorder in Afghanistan. The other pretenders will assert their own claims and declare war against him. The question is whether he

Circulation,  
380 copies.

is strong enough to encounter their united strength. In our opinion he will not be able to keep himself on the throne with such a small army as he is reported to have, and it is not known whether the Government of India has agreed to assist him in the event of an emergency. Although we are opposed to his appointment as Amir, we will briefly refer here to the changes which, in our opinion, should be made in the Gandamak treaty :—

*Firstly.*—No change is needed in the first clause of the treaty.

*Secondly.*—Provision should be made in clause 2 to the effect that the Amir should not punish or harass those persons who displayed friendship towards the Government during the late campaign.

*Thirdly.*—Clause 3 provides that the Amir will not have any connection with any power except the British, and that the British Government will assist him in time of foreign aggression. As regards the first part of the clause, the Government should not be satisfied with a mere provision being made in the treaty that he will have no connection with any other power, but it should keep some sort of check over him in order to prevent him from intriguing.

*Fourthly.*—Clause 4 provides that a British envoy will reside at Kabul, and that he will have the power to send agents to the frontier. This provision should, of course, be retained in the new treaty, but we are afraid it will not be wise to give effect to it.

*Fifthly.*—According to clause 5 the Amir is responsible for the safety of the lives and property of the envoy and his agents. This is a corollary of the foregoing clause, and the remarks we have already made in regard to clause 4 apply to this clause also.

*Sixthly.*—Clauses 6 and 7 should remain intact. It is our heart-felt desire to encourage trade and commerce in Afghanistan.



*Seventhly.*—Clause 8, which provides for the establishment of a telegraph to Kabul *via* the Kurram valley, should be also retained.

*Eighthly.*—Some changes should be made in clause 9. The Government should not be content with the occupation of the Kurram valley, Pishin, and Sibi, but should still further extend the frontier. Moreover, according to the Gandamak treaty, the revenue of the Afghan territory occupied by the Government is to be made over to the Amir after deducting the cost of administration, but this should not be done. The Government itself should keep the surplus revenue. Afghanistan is not now entitled to the same indulgence which we showed it at the time of the Gandamak treaty.

*Ninthly.*—Clause 10, which provides for the payment of an annual subsidy of 6 lakhs to the Amir, should be expunged. There seems to be no reason why we should pay a subsidy. It is detrimental to our prestige, and we have already been put to an enormous expense by the war.

*Tenthly.*—The Gandamak treaty consisted of only ten clauses, but the new treaty will probably contain more. In our opinion the eleventh clause of the new treaty should be that there will be no kind of connection between Afghanistan and Kandahar in future.

The *Mihir-i-Nimroz* of the 22nd July states that it is difficult to suppose that negotiations with Abdul Rahman Khan will come to a successful issue. Even if he accepts the terms which the Government imposes upon him, we are afraid that the new treaty will not last long. As soon as our troops are withdrawn from Kabul, he may be deposed by the partisans of Yakub Khan. If he defeats them and succeeds in establishing his authority on a firm basis, he will undoubtedly enter into a friendly alliance with Russia. If he is defeated and some other sirdar ascends the throne, will the Government again send an expedition to Kabul in order to renew the treaty

Afghan politics.

Circulation,  
70 copies.



with the new Amir? Under these circumstances, the best solution of the Afghan difficulty would be to annex the whole of Afghanistan. Afghanistan is the gate of India, and therefore it is not wise to leave it in a weak state. True that country is poor and the revenue would not meet the cost of administration; but it should be remembered that ere long they would be largely increased under British administration. The Government would derive a large income from the improvement of trade between India and Afghanistan. The mines of metal which are said to exist in the latter country would be a great source of income. In the event of annexation the troops that are usually kept along the frontier and the surplus troops in the other parts of the country may be sent to Afghanistan. The Afghans are a barbarous people and hate us. They are at present harassing us because they know that we will sooner or later evacuate the country. But if we annexed the country, their spirits would be damped. We are convinced that in the course of half a century they would become as peaceful a people as the natives of India. It is the duty of every civilized nation to spread civilization in barbarous countries. If the English nation will not civilize the Afghans, what other nation will do it?

Circulation,  
660 copies.

The *Aftáb-i-Panjab* of the 26th July, referring to the formal acknowledgment by Mr. Lepel Griffin, on behalf of the Government of India, of Abdul Rahman Khan as Amir of Kabul at a public darbar held by him at Kabul on the 22nd July, remarks that it does not appear from Mr. Lepel Griffin's speech on what terms the Government has bestowed the Amirship upon him. There is reason to think that the Gandamak treaty will be adhered to, and that arrangements have been made for the protection of the lives and property of those persons in Kabul who showed friendship towards us, after the withdrawal of our troops. We trust that the Government has secured the objects for which it undertook the war. In our opinion it should keep its



troops for some time more at Kabul in order to assist Abdul Rahman Khan in establishing his authority, otherwise the friends of Yakub Khan will give him much trouble.

The *Vrit Dhára* of the 19th July states that the Secretary of State lately observed in Par-

Afghan affairs.

liament that the British troops would

Circulation,  
153 copies.

be entirely withdrawn from Afghanistan by the end of September next. All spare stores have already begun to be sent to India from Kabul, and the fortifications built at Kabul by our troops are being demolished. This shows that our army will immediately evacuate Afghanistan. But the question is, has the Kabul difficulty been satisfactorily settled? It is generally believed that Abdul Rahman Khan will be placed on the throne. But it should be observed that in the first place his attitude has not hitherto been satisfactory, and there is little hope that our negotiations with him will be successful. Secondly, if he is placed on the throne, he may make friends with Russia, because he has long lived in Russian territory, and in that case all the cost incurred in the war would be useless. Thirdly, the other pretenders to the throne may defeat and depose him. Muhammad Jan is collecting troops on behalf of Musa Khan. Ayub Khan has started from Herat to attack Kandahar. The Wali's troops have already deserted, and it is difficult to realize how he will be able to maintain his authority after the British troops are withdrawn from Kandahar. This is the state of things in Afghanistan at present, which is far from satisfactory. In our opinion, the Government should not retire without placing the affairs of the country on a satisfactory footing. There are only two ways of settling the difficulty: a new Amir should be placed on the throne and a British cantonment established at the Afghan capital, or the whole country should be annexed. If India is unable to pay the cost of the war, England should assist her with money. It will be remembered that a large sum of money is paid every year by the Government of India to the Home Government. If the Home Government is



unwilling to assist India in time of need, it should not take this money from India in future. Moreover, in that case it should not have permitted the Government of India to declare war against Afghanistan, to which the natives were opposed.

Circulation,  
200 copies.

The *Qaisar-ul-Akhbár* (Allahabad) of the 25th July states that two or three days ago a telegram was received from London to the effect that Hobart Pasha, the Admiral of the Turkish navy, who is an Englishman, refused to fight against the Greeks, obviously because they are his co-religionists. Probably he considers disloyalty and disobedience a smaller crime than that of fighting against his co-religionists even in a war which is based entirely on secular grounds. He holds a high office in the Turkish service, and there is reason to think that he possesses great ability. He entered the Turkish service probably because he did not expect to rise so high in the British service. But he has proved unfaithful and ungrateful to the Porte. His conduct is opposed to that of the Indian Musalmans, who did not hesitate to fight the battles of the English Government in Afghanistan against their co-religionists in order to prove their loyalty to it, although they can expect no honour and reward in recognition of their services.

Circulation,  
685 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbár* of the 28th July states that the Turks at first became very indignant at the decision of the Berlin Conference. But their excitement now appears to have become less. It appears from a telegram received from Constantinople on the 23rd July that, in reply to the collective note of the great powers, the Sultan has asked them to leave Larissa, Janina, and Metisovo in his possession. The Turks are not so prejudiced and supercilious as they were before. We hope that the great powers will take the Sultan's reasonable request into consideration. If they reject it, he will be justly induced to think that they are partial to the Greeks, who are their



co-religionists. If they are anxious to settle the disputes which exist between Turkey and the neighbouring States, why do they not do so in such a manner as will satisfy both parties. If it is impossible to do so, they should consider whether they should leave Turkey or the small neighbouring States dissatisfied. If the latter are dissatisfied, they may declare war against Turkey and disturb the peace in the East of Europe. But if Turkey is displeased, the whole of Europe will be in a state of conflagration. In our opinion, the great powers of Europe should give Turkey one more chance to settle itself all the disputes which exist between her and the neighbouring States, and if she again fails to do so, they should interfere.

The *Akhbār-i-Ām* of the 21st July states that Turkey, which was once the terror of all Europe, is now absolutely at the mercy of the

The same.

great European powers. Russia declared an unjust and inequitable war against Turkey, but the other European powers still sympathized with her and assisted her in obtaining a portion of Turkish territory in Europe. Their conduct during the late Russo-Turkish war was a great blot on European civilization. The greed of Russia is not yet satisfied. She now wishes to wrest Erzeroum and Armenia from Turkey, and has therefore begun to complain of the alleged tyranny and oppression practised by the Turkish Government upon the Christians of those places. We hope that the other great powers of Europe will not be deceived by Russia, and will not allow her to destroy the Turkish empire.

Circulation,  
1,250 copies.

#### GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Panjab-i-Akhbār* of the 24th July states that the natives are very fortunate in that a Viceroy like Lord Ripon has been

Lord Ripon.

appointed to rule over them. He is a great lover of economy, a man of very simple disposition, and kind to the people. No former Viceroy possessed such noble qualities. The most important matter which at present engages Lord Ripon's attention

Circulation,  
275 copies.



is the Afghan war. We hope that he will conclude the war in a satisfactory manner. He has some other important matters under consideration, such as the advisability of repealing the Press Act, the Arms Act, the License-tax Act, &c. The provisions of the Indian Penal Code are quite sufficient to check the license of the press. Lord Lytton unnecessarily brought his administration into disrepute by passing the Vernacular Press Act. If Lord Ripon repealed it, he would acquire great popularity. Looking at the loyalty of the natives, the Arms Act deserves to be repealed. As regards the license-tax, it should be observed that Lord Ripon is a lover of economy. We hope that the retrenchment of public expenditure will soon enable him to abolish the tax. Here are some instances which show what a good-natured man he is. Some days ago, when he was driving at Simla, he saw the municipal water-carriers and some persons quarrelling with each other near the pond. When he asked what was the matter, he was told that as long as the municipal water-carriers took water from the pond for watering the roads, they did not allow any one else to take it. On this he said that the wants of the people, who required it for drinking purposes, were more urgent, and said that the roads need not be watered. On the 9th July, when the Bengalis at Simla were drawing the car of Jagarnath on the road in honor of the *Rathjatra* festival, Lord Ripon came driving from the other direction. The police tried to remove the procession in order to make way for him, but he prevented them from doing so and returned to Government House. He does not like show. He often goes out alone without any body-guard. He has ordered the Accountant-General of the Panjab to take his office back to Lahore from Simla on economical grounds. He intends not to go to Simla from next year.

Circulation,  
153 copies.

The *Vrit Dhara* of the 19th July (received on the 25th July)

states that a respectable Englishman lately delivered a speech urging upon Parliament the necessity

The establishment of  
a court of appeal for Indian  
grievances.



of establishing a court or commission which should hear appeals from the decisions of the Government of India in important cases. In the course of his speech he referred to the unjust treatment of the Jagirdar of Tinba in Palithana, Kattiawar, by the Thakur of Palithana. The *Vrit Dhara* then publishes the full particulars of the case as they appeared in the *Times of India*. The Thakur confiscated the Jagirdar's estates by force and made them over to a relative of his. When the Jagirdar complained to the Government against the Thakur, a European officer was deputed to Palithana to decide the case. He decided the case in favour of the Thakur. The Jagirdar appealed to the Political Agent, the Bombay Government, and the Secretary of State against his decision, but all of them upheld his decision. The *Vrit Dhara* then remarks that it is difficult to say how far the whole story is correct. The source through which it has reached the public is obviously trustworthy. There is no doubt that great injustice was done to the Jagirdar of Tinba. There is reason to think that such cases frequently occur, but they do not see the light. The ex-Gaekwar of Baroda was charged with attempting to poison Colonel Phayre. The charge was not proved, but still he was dethroned. Was this not an act of injustice on the part of the Foreign Office? It was a good thing that no Baroda Sirdar endeavoured to oppose the deposition of the ex-Gaekwar, otherwise great bloodshed would have occurred. A tribunal should be undoubtedly established which should exercise a check over the vagaries of the Foreign Office. The proposal about the establishment of a court or commission for the purpose is deserving of consideration.

The *Káshi Patriká* of the 23rd July, referring to the passing of the Vaccination Act, approves of the introduction of compulsory vaccination, and hopes that all persons will approve of it, as it is calculated to protect the lives of their children against small-pox.

Circulation,  
550 copies.



Circulation,  
685 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbār* of the 23rd July urges that the Government should put a stop to capital punishment, on the ground that it is unsuited to the present advanced state of civilization, and is not so deterrent as imprisonment.

Circulation,  
570 copies.

A correspondent of the *Koh-i-Nār* of the 24th July complains that dishonest money-lenders generally induce the bond-writers to enter interest in the bond at double the rate the borrower agrees to pay. Sometimes they even forge bonds. In order to put a stop to this evil the Government should make the registration of all bonds and deeds compulsory.

Circulation,  
425 copies.

A correspondent of the *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 20th July (received on the 23rd idem) complains that the heavy rate of interest which the cultivators have to pay to the Mahajans in the Panjab is the chief cause of their ruin, and urges that the Government should fix a moderate rate of interest. No Mahajan should be allowed to take interest at a higher rate than the fixed rate.

Circulation,  
250 copies.

The *Dabir-i-Hind* (Allahabad) of the 24th July, on the authority of the local correspondent, states that the Government has empowered tahsildars to decide suits for arrears of rent. This arrangement is a source of great convenience to landlords and tenants. But they have to obtain copies of decrees from the Collector's office, which puts them to a great deal of unnecessary trouble and expense. Copies of decrees should be supplied by tahsildars.

Circulation,  
380 copies.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjāb* of the 23rd July, referring to the complaints published by the *Safir-i-Hind* of Amritsar against Dr. Leitner, the principal of the Lahore University College, remarks that it is to be regretted that the natives, instead of being thankful to Dr. Leitner for the



favours which he has conferred upon them, publish false complaints against him. We are afraid that their ungrateful conduct towards him may deter other Europeans, who take an interest in their welfare, from doing so in future. We concur with the *Panjab-i-Akhbār* in thinking that those persons who are publishing complaints against Dr. Leitner are indebted to him for their present rank and position. But they should remember that they will suffer very much for trying to defame a high Government officer. Why does the editor of the *Safir-i-Hind* give place to such false complaints in his paper and bring it into disrepute? Dr. Leitner does not prohibit the students of the Lahore College from going to the Brahmo Samaj or the Arya Samaj.

The *Safir-i-Hind* (Amritsar) of the 24th July, in regard to the articles which have been published by the *Anjuman-i-Panjāb* and the *Panjab-i-Akhbār* in defence of Dr. Leitner, remarks: The friends of Dr. Leitner should remember that we have ourselves as yet written nothing about him. We have merely published extracts from other papers or articles communicated to us by our correspondents. But if need be, we shall publish a full account of his acts and measures, and point out in what way they have injured the country.

Circulation,  
200 copies.

The same. The same paper publishes an Urdu translation of an article which appeared in the *Bengalee* of Calcutta. In reply to an article of the *Hindu Patriot* in favour of Dr. Leitner, the *Bengalee* remarks that the infliction of corporal punishment by Dr. Leitner upon a student of the B. A. class is in itself a sufficient proof of the fact that he is not fit for such a responsible post as the charge of a college. Did he beat Sri Ram, asks the *Bengalee*, to gratify his old enmity against his brother Mul Raj?

The same. The same paper publishes an article communicated by a correspondent. The writer says that Dr. Leitner, the principal of the Lahore College, highly deserves the title of emperor or king of the



college. He then publishes an account of the last Pleader's and Mukhtar's examination which was held last year at the Lahore College, and hopes that the mistakes of last year will not be repeated this year. No previous notice was given to the candidates as to the time at which the examination was to commence and the subjects in which the examination was to be held on each day. The candidates went to the college on the first day of the examination at about half-past seven, but the doors were opened a little before 9 A.M. When the clerk of the college came, he asked the candidates to find out their seats. The seats were so badly arranged that they had great difficulty in finding out their proper seats. The clerk used the terms *tú* (thou) and *tum* (you) instead of the more respectful term *áp* in addressing them. They had found out and taken their seats by 9 A.M. Dr. Leitner arrived at 10 A.M. When he entered the room reading a newspaper, the candidates stood up and made him a low bow. But he did not return their compliments. As he is an ill-tempered man, they trembled through fear. When they asked the *dafti* for paper, he became so angry that he ran to beat one of them. When he told him that he had no paper, he severely beat the *dafti*. The candidates were not supplied with printed questions, but questions were dictated to them by the examiner. If any candidate did not hear any word, he dared not ask the examiner to repeat it, lest Dr. Leitner should be at him and expel him from the examination.

#### LOCAL.

Circulation,  
250 copies.

The *Dabir-i-Hind* (Allahabad) of the 24th July, in its local news column, complains that the Municipal Committee has planted *pipal* trees on both sides of the principal street in Katra, Allahabad, which is objectionable on several grounds. First, the street, which is already narrow, will become narrower. Secondly, the trees will obstruct the wind, and consequently increase the heat. Thirdly, the shops of traders in the street will be covered by trees. Fourthly, thieves will be able to enter the houses of the people without difficulty by means of these trees.



## LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1 <i>Afshar-i-Panjab</i> ...	Lahore ..	Urdu ...	Bi-weekly ...	Divan Buta Singh,	1880.	1880.	
2 <i>Afsal-ul-Akhdar</i> ...	Muzaffar-nagar.	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	M u h a m m a d Akbar.	July 23rd & 26th	July 26th & 29th respectively,	660 copies.
3 <i>Agra Akhdar</i> ...	Agra ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Khwaja Usaf Ali,	" 12th & 19th	" 25th ...	123 "
4 <i>Akhdar-i-Alam</i> ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Kamta Prasad ..	" 21st ...	" " ...	280 "
5 <i>Akhdar-i-Am</i> ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Mokand Ram ..	" 25th ...	" 28th ...	125 "
6 <i>Akhdar-i-Tamsuni</i> , Lucknow,					" 21st ...	" 23rd ...	1,250 copies (including 380 copies taken by Govt.)
7 <i>Akhdar-i-Qudresh</i> ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Purah Chand ...	" 24th ...	" 27th ...	125 copies.
8 <i>Almal-ul-Akhdar</i> ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ganga Prasad ...	" " ...	" " ...	...
9 <i>Aligarh Institute Gazette</i> .	Aligarh ...	Urdu-Eng-lish.	Bi-weekly ...	Sayyid Fakhr-ud-din.	" 20th & 27th	" 29th ...	80 "
10 <i>Anjuman-i-Panjab</i> ...	Lahore ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Golab Rai ..	" 24th & 27th	" 26th & 29th respectively.	282 copies (including 65 copies taken by Govt.)
11 <i>Anwar-ul-Akhdar</i> ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Mir Nusar Ali ...	" 23rd	" 27th ...	380 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
12 <i>Ashraf-ul-Akhdar</i> ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Tri-monthly,	Tegh Bahadur ...	" 19th ...	" 23rd ...	100 copies.
				Mirza Khan ..	" 21st ...	" " ...	100 "



*List of papers examined—(continued).*

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
13 <i>Berār Mitr</i>	Ellichpur, ...	Marathi	Weekly	Ekmath Sakha Ram,	1880. July 20th	1880. July 24th	105 copies.
14 <i>Berār Samachār</i>	Akola ...	Marathi-Eng-lish.	Ditto	Khande Rao Balaji,	" 26th	" 29th	250 "
15 <i>Bhārat Bandhā</i>	Aligarh ...	Hindi	Ditto	Tota Ram	" 16th	" 24th	140 "
16 <i>Dabdaba-i-Qaisari</i>	Bareilly ...	Urdu	Ditto	Thakur Prasad	" 24th	" 27th	220 "
17 <i>Dabdaba-i-Sikandri,</i>	Rampur ...	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammed Husain,	" 26th	" 28th	409 "
18 <i>Dabir-i-Hind</i>	Allahabad,	Ditto	Ditto	Mirza Muhammed Husain.	" 24th	" 25th	250 "
19 <i>Delhi Punch</i>	Lahore ...	Ditto	Ditto	Husain Ali	2nd & 26th	27th	...
20 <i>Ferozgh Benares</i>	Benares ...	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammed Sultan,	" 23rd	" 25th	...
21 <i>Indian Punch</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Noroz Ali Khan	" "	" 24th	100 "
22 <i>Jaipur Gazette</i>	Jaipur ...	Hindi-Eng-lish.	Bi-weekly	Mahendro Nath Sen.	" 21st & 24th	" 24th & 28th respectively.	275 "
23 <i>Jalwa Tār</i>	Meerut ...	Urdu	Weekly	Rai Ganeshi Lal	24th	" 27th	100 "
24 <i>Jām Jamshed</i>	Moradabad,	Ditto	Ditto	Jamshed Ali	" 18th	" 23rd	125 "
25 <i>Karnamah</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammed Yaqub,	" 26th	" 29th	250 "
26 <i>Kāshī Patrika</i>	Benares ...	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	Baleshwar Prasad,	" 23rd	" 24th	550 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
27 <i>Kavi Vachan Sath,</i>	Ditto ..	Hindi	Ditto	Chintamani Rao	26th	" 29th	300 copies.
28 <i>Khair Khush-i-Alem</i>	Delhi ...	Urdu	Ditto	Mir Hasan	" 24th	" 26th	105 "
29 <i>Khair Khush-i-Pan-jab.</i>	Gujran-wala.	Ditto	Ditto	Brij Lal	" 20th	" 23rd	600 "



30 Koh-i-Nur	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Jawwad Ali	24th	26th	570 copies (in- cluding 81 copies taken by Govt.)
31 Louk-i-Mahfis	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Mehndi Husain Khan.	23rd	28th	100 copies.
32 Lawrence Gazette	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Sayyid Jamil-ud- din.	19th & 26th	24th & 29th respectively.	325
33 Lytton Gazette	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Bulsi Das	22nd	25th	125
34 Meroor Gazette	Jodhpur	Hindi-Urdu	Weekly	Weekly	Gobardhan Das	19th	24th	100
35 Mashir-i-Quisar	Lucknow	Urdu	Ditto	Ditto	Ghulam Muhammad	25th	28th	150
36 Mithir-i-Nimroz	Bijnor	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Muhib-ul-lah	22nd	26th	70
37 Mird-i-Hind	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	Monthly	Kishan Narain	15th	29th	330
38 Mitra Vids	Lahore	Hindi	Weekly	Weekly	Mokand Ram	26th	28th	250
39 Mufarrak Dilkushd	Bijnor	Urdu	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Ali	22nd	27th	52
40 Mula-i-Nar	Cawnpore	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Nabi Bakhsh	20th	23rd	46
41 Naar-i-Azam	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Amjid Ali	19th	24th	115
42 Najmul Akhbar	Etawah	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Hayat,	24th	26th	...
43 Ditto	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Daily	Ditto	7th to 12th	24th to 29th respectively.	613
44 Nar Afshan	Ludhiana,	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Rev. E. M. Wherry,	22nd	24th	460
45 Nar-ul-Anwar	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub,	24th	27th	350
46 Ouda Akhbar	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Daily	Sheo Prasad	23rd to 29th	23rd to 29th respectively.	685 copies (in- cluding 90 copies taken by Govt.)
47 Penjab-i-Akbar	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Muhammad Azim,	24th	27th	275 copies.
48 Penjab Punch	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fateh-ud-din	20th	23rd	240
49 Patials Akhbar	Patials	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Rikhi Kesh	12th & 19th	29th	300
50 Framed Sindhu	Umraoti	Marathi	Ditto	Ditto	Kahvant Gobind Sa- tarkar.	26th	29th	125
51 Quisar-ul-Akbar	Allahabad,	Urdu	Ditto	Ditto	Siraj-ud-din Ahmad	25th	27th	200
52 Rafah-i-Ain	Sialkot	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Divan Chand	24th	27th	700
53 Rabbar-i-Hind	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Nadir Ali Shah	20th	23rd	425



*List of papers examined—(concluded).*

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
					1880.	1880.	
54 <i>Sabha Kapurthala</i> ...	Kapurthala	Urdu	Weekly	Barkat Ali	July 24th	July 26th	200 copies.
55 <i>Sadiq-ul-Akbar</i> ...	Bhawalpur	Ditto	Ditto	Abdul-Qudus	" 22nd	" 24th	275 "
56 <i>Safar-i-Hind</i> ...	Amritsar,	Ditto	Ditto	Rev. Kajab Ali	" 24th	" 27th	200 "
57 <i>Said-ul-Akbar</i> ...	Budaun	Ditto	Ditto	Afsal Ali	" 22nd	" 26th	100 "
58 <i>Shala-i-Tar</i> ...	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	Haidar Ali	" 27th	" 29th	300 "
59 <i>Sabst Hind</i> ...	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Wilayat Ali	" 21st	" 23rd	300 "
60 <i>Urdu Akbar</i> ...	Akola	Marathi-Eng- lish.	Ditto	Dhondo Balkishan,	" 24th	" 28th	360 "
61 <i>Vrit Dhare</i> ...	Dhar	Marathi	Ditto	Hari Bhaskar	" 19th	" 25th	153 "

ALLAHABAD:

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,

*Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.**The 3rd August, 1880.*